**Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in private industry for Alabama, 2011**

| Part of body affected[6] | Total Cases | Incidence Rate | Median Days | Relative Standard Error |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Selected Parts | 3,960 | 32.3 | 8 | 6.7 |
| 2 NECK- INCLUDING THROAT | 40 | 0.3 | 30 | 30.1 |
| 20 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders | 40 | 0.3 | 30 | 30.1 |
| 3 TRUNK | 2,160 | 17.6 | 6 | 7.3 |
| 31 Chest- including ribs- internal organs | 80 | 0.7 | 2 | 21.0 |
| 310 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders | 80 | 0.7 | 2 | 21.0 |
| 32 Back- including spine- spinal cord | 1,790 | 14.6 | 6 | 7.5 |
| 320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified | 610 | 5.0 | 5 | 9.6 |
| 321 Thoracic region | 40 | 0.4 | 4 | 28.6 |
| 322 Lumbar region | 1,100 | 8.9 | 6 | 8.3 |
| 323 Sacral region | 30 | 0.2 | 2 | 36.7 |
| 33 Abdomen | 250 | 2.0 | 39 | 13.2 |
| 330 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders | 250 | 2.0 | 39 | 13.2 |
| 34 Pelvic region | 30 | 0.3 | 5 | 33.2 |
| 344 Groin | 20 | 0.2 | 2 | 40.8 |
| 4 UPPER EXTREMITIES | 870 | 7.1 | 13 | 8.7 |
| 40 Upper extremities- unspecified | 20 | 0.1 | 55 | 45.8 |
| 41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e) | 490 | 4.0 | 13 | 10.3 |
| 42 Arm(s) | 110 | 0.9 | 12 | 18.4 |
| 420 Arm(s)- unspecified | 90 | 0.7 | 12 | 20.6 |
| 43 Wrist(s) | 130 | 1.1 | 48 | 17.1 |
| 44 Hand(s) | 90 | 0.7 | 27 | 20.8 |
| 440 Hand(s)- unspecified | 40 | 0.4 | 2 | 28.4 |
| 442 Finger(s)- fingernail(s) | 40 | 0.3 | 38 | 30.9 |
| 4420 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)- unspecified | 40 | 0.3 | 38 | 30.9 |
| 48 Multiple upper extremities locations | 30 | 0.2 | 141 | 37.1 |
| 489 Multiple upper extremities locations- n.e.c. | 20 | 0.2 | 166 | 43.1 |
| 5 LOWER EXTREMITIES | 670 | 5.4 | 8 | 9.4 |
| 51 Leg(s) | 560 | 4.5 | 8 | 9.9 |
| 510 Leg(s)- unspecified | 220 | 1.8 | 8 | 13.9 |
| 512 Knee(s) | 310 | 2.5 | 12 | 12.1 |
| 52 Ankle(s) | 80 | 0.7 | 6 | 21.5 |
| 53 Foot (feet) | 20 | 0.2 | 3 | 38.2 |
| 530 Foot (feet)- unspecified | 20 | 0.2 | 3 | 38.2 |
| 8 MULTIPLE BODY PARTS | 220 | 1.8 | 7 | 13.9 |
| 80 Multiple body parts- unspecified | 60 | 0.5 | 13 | 24.7 |
| 84 Neck and back | 60 | 0.5 | 36 | 24.0 |
| 85 Shoulder(s) and back | 20 | 0.1 | 5 | 46.7 |
| 89 Other multiple body parts | 80 | 0.6 | 3 | 21.8 |
| 899 Multiple body parts- n.e.c. | 70 | 0.6 | 4 | 22.5 |

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

[6] Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 12, 2012